THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1796. [N° 1762.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, with a Number of New Publications, viz.

Stiles's Judges; Randolph's Vindication; Camillus's Defence of the Treaty Dissertation on the first Principles of Government, by Thomas Paine, Author of Common Sense &c.; Brothers prophecies; The Federal Calculator; Memoirs of Gen Dumourier; The Democrat, or Intrigues and Adventures of Jean De Noir, with a Variety of new Novels &c.—A Variety of Almanacks and Registers for 1796.—Playing Cards.

Also, a general Assortment of Writing Paper; genteel Handirons; Shovels and Tongs, &c. new Rice; Nutmegs; Black Pepper; Snuff; fine Table Fish; Good Mustard; Butter by Firkin &c.

A fine Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

N. B Books let to read, as usual.

Newport January 18 1796.

WANTED,

A GOOD Man Servant, to wait on a Lady, without a Family, except a Maid Servant; white, or free Black well recommended, will answer.—For further Particulars, apply to

JOSEPH LOPEZ.

Newport January 18. 1796.

Jacob Isaacks, *Broker*,

Begs Leave to inform the Public,

THAT he undertakes doing Business at the Bank of Rhode Island; such as getting Bills or Notes discounted (if approved) for a small Premium.—He also obtains Specie for Bank Bills of Providence, or other Banks.—He lives next Door Northward of Mr. Joseph Clarke's Hatter's Shop, in Thames-Street, where those who please to employ him will apply, and they may depend upon having their Business faithfully done.

Newport, January 18. 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR IRON,
Russia DUCK
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

November—1795.

Thomas Green and Son,

Have just imported, a large Assortment of English and India Goods,

Which are now Opened for Sale,
By Wholesale and Retail,

As low, or lower, than can be purchased in the State.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

Green & Tillinghast

Hereby inform their old Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT they have just received a large, and complete Assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which they are now selling, Cheaper than Ever.

ABSTRACT OF MR. RANDOLPH'S VINDICATION.

[Continued.]

ON the 21st of September, Mr. Randolph wrote to the President, at Mount Vernon, requesting to be informed, at what time Mr. Hammond put the intercepted letter into the hands of Mr. Wolcott, and when an intimation of it was first given to him (the President.)—He wished also to know the time when Lord Grenville obtained the letter, and when Mr. Hammond received it. Mr. Randolph added, that it was his desire to obtain copies of the despatches No. 3 and No. 6, and any other document bearing the least affinity to the main subject, which the President could furnish him.

To this application the President returned the following answer:

To Edmund Randolph, Esq;

SIR,

I have received three letters from you:—two bearing date the 19th inst.—the other the 21st—One of the former came to hand the 19th—the other the 21st—and the latter yesterday.

Your signature as Secretary of State to the ratification of the treaty having been given on the 14th of August; and your resignation not taking place until the 19th, it became necessary in order to be consistent (the original being despatched) that the same countersign should appear to the copies;—otherwise this act would not have been required of you.

It is not in my power to inform you at what time Mr. Hammond put the intercepted letter of Mr. Fauchet into the hands of Mr. Wolcott.—I had no intimation of the existence of such a letter until after my arrival in Philadelphia the 12th of August.—When Lord Grenville first obtained that letter, and when the British minister here received it from him, are facts with which I am entirely unacquainted.

I have never seen in whole or in part, Mr. Fauchet's despatches, No. 3, and 6;—nor do I possess any documents or knowledge of papers which have affinity to the subject in question.

No man would rejoice more than I should to find that the suspicions, which have resulted from the intercepted letter, were unequivocally and honourably removed.

GO. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, 27th of September, 1795.

On the 2d of October, Mr. Randolph wrote a letter to Mr. Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury requesting to know of *him*, the time when Mr. Hammond put Mr. Fauchet's letter into his hands, and whether Lord Grenville, Mr. Hammond, or himself, had seen or been possessed of No. 3 and 6, or either of them, and whether any other paper, in or out of cypher, connected with that affair, might be produced in his absence. To which Mr. Wolcott made the following answer:

Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1795.

SIR,

I have received your letter of this date, and I readily reply to your inquiries.

Mr. Fauchet's letter, to which you allude, was delivered to me by Mr. Hammond on the 28th of July; and on the evening of the 12th of August I presented it to the President.

I have never seen or been possessed of Mr. Fauchet's letters numbered 3 or 6, or either of them, in or out of cypher and I have no knowledge whether they or either of them have been seen by Lord Grenville or Mr. Hammond.

It is impossible for me to say whether any other document may be hereafter brought into view, as connected with the subject in question. Perhaps something will depend upon the manner in which the discussion of this affair may be managed on your part,—as this may render an inquiry after other papers necessary. You may be assured, however, that nothing has been at any time concealed by me to your prejudice.

The letter which I received from Mr. Hammond, was, as I have been informed, taken from the Jean Bart, a French vessel.—I do not know the time, when it was received by Lord Grenville or by Mr. Hammond. It rests in my memory, however, that Mr. Hammond informed me, that the letter had been received by him, but a short time before it was presented to me, but of this fact I am not certain. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

OLIV. WOLCOTT.

Edmund Randolph, Esq;

SIR, *Philadelphia, Oct.* 8. 1795.

You mistook me, if you supposed that I meant to propound to you any question, the answer to which should prevent the appearance of any paper whatsoever; I knew that this must depend upon the head of the executive; and I put at defiance all papers which now are, or hereafter may be seen. I only wished to learn, before my departure for Virginia, whether any thing more than the letter No. 10 had been used in Mr. Hammond's machinations; so as to be able to prepare *now* to repel it.

It is material however to understand what observations or message, from Mr. Hammond or his government, accompanied the communication of the letter to you; in order that they might be transmitted to the President. For if I am to judge from some hints, which have been given in the public prints, and from *other data* I have reason to conclude that Mr. Hammond was *particularly instructed* upon the occasion. In short, candour entitles me to expect, that you will not hesitate to give me this information. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

O. Wolcott, Esq.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1795.

SIR,

Notwithstanding I am convinced, that a knowledge of the minute circumstances, mentioned in your letter of this date, cannot be material to your defence; and though you have already been particularly informed of the manner, in which Mr. Fauchet's letter was conveyed to the President; yet I mean not to incur the imputation of wanting candour, by forbearing a reply to your inquiry.

When the existence of the intercepted letter was first mentioned to me by Mr. Hammond, he did not intimate or request, that its contents might be communicated to the President:—it was my own suggestion, that the letter ought to be delivered to me for that purpose;—to this Mr. Hammond finally assented, upon the condition that a copy, certified by me, should remain in his hands.

My motive for wishing to obtain the original letter will be readily discerned;—without possessing it, I could not safely adventure to make any representation of its contents, and I felt no disposition to be the secret depository of facts affecting not only your character, but also the public interests.

The nature of your inquiries on this subject, leads me to assure you that I am not conversant in the secrets of foreign ministers, and that I cannot say whether Mr. Hammond was, or was not, *particularly instructed* to communicate Mr. Fauchet's letter to the President;—no such instruction was mentioned to me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OLIV. WOLCOTT.

Edmund Randolph, Esq;

On the 8th of October, Mr. Randolph wrote to the President, requesting the inspection of his letter of July 22, 1795. He informed the President, that on application to Col. Pickering for a sight of the letter, he declined the favour, until he had consulted Mr. Wolcott; and that on a second application, he received from Col. Pickering a rancorous and insolent answer, (see the letter of Geo. Taylor below) amounting to a refusal. Mr. Randolph remarked to the President, that Mr. Fauchet's letter and the circumstances which preceded and attended the delivering of it to him, embraced a variety of political matter, connected with many documents, a list of which he mentions. He says he is inevitably driven into the discussion of many confidential and delicate points; but would not mingle any thing which he did not sincerely conceive to belong to the subject.

Here follows the President's answer to that letter, preceded by a note from Col. Pickering.

SIR,

Agreeably to the suggestions in your note, to me, received yesterday, I laid the same before Col. Pickering, whose answer I am authorized to send you, in the following words, viz.

"The letter from the President, dated the 22d of July, 1795, of which Mr. Randolph has requested the inspection, does not appear to have any connection with the intercepted letter of Mr. Fauchet; and, cannot possibly refer to it; because the President was at that time ignorant even of its existence, and Mr. Randolph perfectly well knows that his resignation was occasioned solely by the evidence of his criminal conduct exhibited in Mr. Fauchet's letter. The inspection of the President's letter then cannot be necessary for Mr. Randolph's exculpation."

Department of State, Oct. 6 1795.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun. Ch. Clk.

Edmund Randolph, Esq;

To Edmund Randolph, Esq;

SIR,

In several of the public Gazettes, I have read your note to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, with an extract of a letter addressed to me of the 8th instant; but it was not until yesterday, that the letter itself was received.

It is not difficult, from the tenor of that letter, to perceive what your objects are; but that you may have no cause to complain of the withholding any paper (however private and confidential) which you shall think necessary in a case of so serious a nature, I have directed that you should have the inspection of my letter of the 22d of July, agreeable to your request:—and you are at full liberty to publish, without reserve, *any* and *every* private and confidential letter I ever wrote you; nay more—every word I ever uttered to, or in your presence, from whence you can derive any advantage in your vindication.

I grant this permission, inasmuch as the extract alluded to, manifestly tends to impress on the public mind an opinion, that something has passed between us which you should disclose with reluctance; from motives of delicacy which respect me.

You know, Sir, even before the treaty was laid before the Senate that I had difficulties with respect to the commercial part of it; with which I professed to be the least acquainted; and that I had no means of acquiring information thereon without disclosing its contents,—not to do which until it was submitted to the Senate, had been resolved on——You know too, that it was my determination previous to this submission, to ratify the treaty if it should be so advised and consented to by that body;——and that the doubts which afterwards arose, and, were communicated to Mr. Hammond, proceeded from more authentic information of the existence of what is commonly called the provision order of the British government.—And finally, you know the grounds on which my ultimate decision was taken; as the same were explained to you, the other secre-

Mr Matthew Weaver

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N. B Books let to read, as usual.

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To this application the President returned the following answer:

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Department of State, Oct. 6 1795.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun. Ch. Clk.

Edmund Randolph, Esq;

To Edmund Randolph, Esq;

SIR,

In several of the public Gazettes, I have read your note to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, with an extract of a letter addressed to me of the 8th instant; but it was not until yesterday, that the letter itself was received.

It is not difficult, from the tenor of that letter, to perceive what your objects are; but that you may have no cause to complain of the withholding any paper (however private and confidential) which you shall think necessary in a case of so serious a nature, I have directed that you should have the inspection of my letter of the 22d of July, agreeable to your request:—and you are at full liberty to publish, without reserve, *any* and *every* private and confidential letter I ever wrote you; nay more—every word I ever uttered to, or in your presence, from whence you can derive any advantage in your vindication.

I grant this permission, inasmuch as the extract alluded to, manifestly tends to impress on the public mind an opinion, that something has passed between us which you should disclose with reluctance; from motives of delicacy which respect me.

You know, Sir, even before the treaty was laid before the Senate that I had difficulties with respect to the commercial part of it; with which I professed to be the least acquainted; and that I had no means of acquiring information thereon without disclosing its contents,—not to do which until it was submitted to the Senate, had been resolved on——You know too, that it was my determination previous to this submission, to ratify the treaty if it should be so advised and consented to by that body;——and that the doubts which afterwards arose, and were communicated to Mr. Hammond, proceeded from more authentic information of the existence of what is commonly called the provision order of the British government.——And finally, you know the grounds on which my ultimate decision was taken; as the same were expressed to you, the other secretaries of departments, and the late attorney general after

a thorough investigation and consideration of the subject, in all the aspects which it could be placed.

As you are no longer an officer of the government, and propose to submit your vindication to the public, it is not my desire, nor is it my intention to receive it, otherwise than through the medium of the press.—Facts you cannot misstate—and if they are fairly and candidly stated, they will require no comments.

The extract of your letter to me, dated the 8th instant, being published in all the Gazettes, I request that this letter may be inserted in the compilation you are now making;—as well to shew my disposition to furnish you with every means I possess towards your vindication, as that I have no wish to conceal any part of my conduct from the public.—That public will judge, when it comes to see your vindication, how far, and how proper it has been for you to publish private and confidential communications—which oftentimes have been written in a hurry, and sometimes without even copies being taken.—And it will, I trust, appreciate my motives, even if it should condemn my prudence, in allowing you the unlimited licence herein contained.

Go. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, 21st Oct. 1795.

In answer to this letter of the President, Mr. Randolph says, that he has but one object, and that is *to defend himself*. He assures the President, that his unlimited permission to publish every thing that had passed between them, was given without hazard, and that he did not intend to publish *all* and *every* thing which he knew. He considered himself as an injured man, and as compelled to make disclosures under a necessity, created by the President himself. He declares himself the meditated victim of party spirit.

He declares he always meant to appeal to the people; and disclaimed an appeal to inferior authority—that he never betrayed the President's confidence, and that his "unlimited intents" is no more than a qualified effort to do justice. "It would have been less equivocal, if it had not been accompanied with a kind of threat; and the candour which the letter seems to wear, would have been more seasonable, had it commenced with this injurious business." Some private letters of his, in the President's hands, of which he had no copy, Mr. Randolph said he would leave with him as evidences of his fidelity.

[*To be continued*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Message from the President of the United States, accompanying the French Flag.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

A LETTER from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, received on the 22d of last month, covered an address, dated the 21st of Oct. 1794, from the Committee of Public Safety, to the Representatives of the United States in Congress; and also informed me that he was instructed by the Committee to present to the United States, the colours of France. I therefore proposed to receive them last Friday, the first day of the new year, a day of general joy and congratulation. On that day, the Minister of the French Republic delivered the colours with an Address, to which I returned an answer. By the latter the House will see that I have informed the Minister, that the colours will be deposited with the archives of the United States. But it seemed to me proper, previously to exhibit to the two Houses of Congress, these evidences of the continued friendship of the French Republic, together with the sentiments expressed by me on the occasion, in behalf of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 4th January, 1796.

TRANSLATION.

The Representatives of the French People, composing the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, charged by the law of the 7th Fructidor, with the direction of Foreign Relations;

To the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Citizens Representatives,

The connections which nature, reciprocal events, and a happy concurrence of circumstances, have formed between two free nations, cannot but be indissoluble. You have strengthened those sacred ties, by the declarations which the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has made, in your name, to the National Convention, and to the French People. They have been received with rapture by a nation, who know how to appreciate every testimony which the United States have given to them of their affection. The colours of both nations, united in the National Convention, will be an everlasting evidence of the part which the United States have taken in the success of the French Republic.

You were the first defenders of the Rights of Man, in another Hemisphere.—Strengthened by your example, and endowed with an invincible energy, the French people have vanquished that tyranny, which, during so many centuries of ignorance, superstition and baseness, had enchained a generous nation.

Soon did the people of the United States perceive, that every victory of ours, strengthened their independence and happiness. They were deeply affected at our momentary misfortunes, occasioned by treasons purchased by English gold. They have celebrated with rapture the successes of our brave armies.

None of these sympathetic emotions have escaped the sensibility of the French Nation. They have all served to cement the most intimate and solid union that has ever existed between two nations.

The Citizen ADET, who will reside near your government, in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, is specially instructed to brighten these bands of fraternity and mutual benevolence. We hope that he may fulfil this principal object of his mission, by a conduct worthy of the confidence of both nations, and of the reputation which his patriotism and virtues have acquired him.

An analogy of political principles, the natural relations of commerce and industry;—the efforts and immense sacrifices of both nations in the defence of liberty and equality;—the blood which they have spilled together; their avowed hatred for despots;—the moderation of their political views; the disinterestedness of their councils; and especially the success of the vows, which they have made in presence of the Supreme Being, to be free or die,—all combine to render indestructible, the connections which they have formed.

Doubt it not, citizens—we shall finally destroy the combination of tyrants; you, by the picture of prosperity, which in your part country, has succeeded to a bloody struggle of eight years;—we, by the enthusiasm which glows in the breast of every Frenchman. Astonished nations, too long the dupes of perfidious Kings, Nobles and Priests, will eventually recover their rights, and the human race will owe to the American and French nations, their regeneration and a lasting peace.

Paris, 30th Vendemaire 3d year of the French Republic, one & indivisible.

The Members of the Committee of Public Safety,

J. S. B. DELMAS,
MERLIN (of Douai) &c.

21st October, 1794

Faithfully translated from the original, by

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

Mr. President,

I come to acquit myself of a duty very dear to my heart;—I come to deposit in your hands, and in midst of a people justly renowned for their courage, and their love of liberty, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of my nation.

When she broke her chains;—when she proclaimed the imprescriptible rights of man;—when, in a terrible war, she sealed with her blood the covenant she made with liberty,—her own happiness was not alone the object of her glorious efforts;—her views extended also to all free people. She saw their interests blended with her own, and doubly rejoiced in her victories, which, in assuring to her the enjoyments of her rights, became to them new guarantees of their independence.

The sentiments, which animated the French nation, from the dawn of their revolution, have acquired new strength since the foundation of the Republic. France, at that time, by the form of its government assimilated to, or rather indentified with, free people, saw in them only friends and brothers. Long accustomed to regard the American people as her most faithful allies, she has sought to draw closer the ties already formed in the fields of America, under the auspices of victory, over the ruins of tyranny.

The National Convention, the organ of the will of the French nation, have more than once expressed their sentiments to the American people——but, above all, these burst forth on that august day, when the Minister of the United States presented to the National Representation, the colours of his country. Desiring never to lose recollections, as dear to Frenchmen as they must be to Americans, the Convention ordered that these colours should be placed in the hall of their sitting. They had experienced sensations too agreeable not to cause them to be partaken of by their allies, and decreed that to them the National colours should be presented.

Mr. President, I do not doubt their expectations will be fulfilled; and I am convinced, that every citizen will receive, with a pleasing emotion, this flag, elsewhere the terror of the enemies of liberty, here the certain pledge of faithful friendship; especially when they recollect that it guides to combat, men who have shared their toils, and who were prepared for liberty, by aiding them to acquire their own. (Signed) P. A. ADET.

Faithfully translated from the original, by

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

The Answer of the President of the United States, to the Address of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, on his presenting the Colours of France, to the United States.

Born, Sir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having, in a word, devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my own country; my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes, are irresistibly excited, whensoever, in any country, I see an oppressed nation, unfurl the banners of freedom.——But, above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration. To call your nation brave, were to pronounce but common praise. Wonderful people! Ages to come, will read with astonishment, the history of your brilliant exploits! I rejoice that the period of your toils, and your immense sacrifices, is approaching. I rejoice that the interesting revolutionary movements, of so many years, have issued in the formation of a constitution, designed to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended. I rejoice that liberty, which you have so long embraced with enthusiasm—liberty, of which you have been the invincible defenders, now finds an asylum in the bosom of a regularly organized government;—a government, which being formed to secure the happiness of the French people, corresponds with the ardent wishes of my heart; while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States, by its resemblance to their own. On these glorious events, accept, Sir, my sincere congratulations.

In delivering to you these sentiments, I express not my own feelings only, but those of my fellow-citizens, in relation to the commencement, the progress and the issue of the French Revolution; and they will cordially join me in purest wishes to the Supreme Being, that the citizens of our sister Republic, our magnanimous allies, may soon enjoy in peace, that liberty, which they have purchased at so great a price, and all the happiness which liberty can bestow.

I receive, sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of your nation, the colours of France, which you have now presented to the United States. The transaction will be announced to Congress; and the colours will be deposited with those archives of the United States, which are at once the evidences and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May these be perpetual! and may the friendship of the two Republics, be commensurate with their existence.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, January 3, 1796.

True Copy; GEO. TAYLOR, jun.
Chief Clerk in the Dep. of State.

A motion was made in the House by M. Giles, requesting the President to make known to the French Representatives, the manner in which the flag was received; congratulating them on their atchievements, and hoping they will attain the permanent establishment of their liberties. In the Senate, a motion was made to reply to the President's communication, but no desire to transmit it to France. Both motions passed *nem. con.*

European Intelligence.

ROME, September 22.

A LETTER from Naples, states, that about forty persons have again been arrested in that place, among whom is the Prince of Tussano Serra for having formed a plan for setting fire to the Vicariate's palace, in order to destroy all the papers of the proceedings carried on against those who are suspected of jacobinism, or guilty of felony. This plot was discovered by one of the accomplices, who received a promise of pardon. They had already begun to dig out the necessary room for the powder, under the said palace, which was to be employed in the destruction of that building. A violent ferment still remains at Naples. At Salerno, the prætorian palace, as well as the prisons, have been blown up, in consequence of a plot similar to that of Naples.

VENICE, September 30.

There is very little news in Italy. The Austrians have not as yet pushed forward; and an attack, made by the Piedmontese, has failed at success; yet it must be observed, that their number was but very inconsiderable. The English are still blocking up the port of Genoa; and the French privateers infest the East river, and capture every Genoese vessel they meet with. The Austrians intercept all communication with Genoa, by land; and thus this Republic experiences all the inconveniences, to which vicinity of great powers, exposes small states.

A great number of couriers are constantly arriving at Verona; no less than 40 sometimes reach that place, in the course of one week. Louis XVIII. still inhabits the small house, which he occupied before the late change of his political situation; he is constantly busy in his cabinet, enjoys the intimacy of few persons, and frequents neither the play-house nor any assembly. He sees no Italians, and Frenchman only on holidays and Sundays. In public, he is only styled Count, but in private he receives the title of King, and is addressed Your Majesty. Lord Macartney resides at Verona in the character of a private gentleman, although the object of his mission is generally understood. The Russian Ambassador at Venice had lately acknowledged Monsieur as Regent of the kingdom of France, and taken under the protection of his Sovereign all such Frenchman as were owned by that Prince. We now hear, that a Russian Minister is to reside near the person of the new King. The number of Frenchmen who reside at Verona, besides those belonging to the household of Louis XVIII. hardly amounts to 50. They are treated with great kindness by the inhabitants. The Ambassador of the Convention at Venice exerts his utmost efforts to obtain from the Venetian Government the removal of the Count of Lisle (Louis XVIII.) from the dominions of the Republic, but his exertions have hitherto proved fruitless.

SPAIN, October 23.

The four Spanish commissioners who returned from Paris, have communicated to the court, the opinion of the committee of public safety, in case Spain should be inclined to negociate peace between France and Portugal. The four following articles seems to be the basis of future overture.

1st. The restitution of Corsica to France.

2d. The cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

3d. The payment to France of four millions sterling as an indemnification for a quantity of false assignats, which the English have circulated through the French territory.

4th. The obligation imposed upon Great-Britain, of keeping no more than 80 ships of the line, 40 frigates, and twenty other vessels, of a similar construction.

It is generally believed, that Spain will be a mediator between France and Portugal.

We understand from Lisbon, that a French squadron cruising off the mouth of the Tagus, actually blockades that harbour, and has already carried away a great number of Portuguese merchantmen with valuable cargoes.

PARIS, October 17.

The king of England has thought proper to have three different opinions—one peaceful, as it respects Hanover—another for negociation, as it respects Bremen—and a third warlike, as it respects Great-Britain.——How he can reconcile three such discordant opinions, cannot be easily accounted for, unless it be granted that his brain is turned, and that he is likely to be again seized with the royal mania.

The Queen of Portugal continues in the same state of indisposition, under which she has laboured for some time past; the direction of all the affairs of that government is confided to the prince of Brasil, and a council.

A letter from Hamburg mentions that Mr. Necker, Gen. Dumourier, and young Egalite and his sister, are at that place.

Egalite will not embark for America, while there is a hope of getting his name erased from the list of emigrants.

Dumourier has purchased a handsome estate in the duchy of Holstein, near Altona, where he resides under another name.

LONDON, November 6.

At Guildhall, yesterday, a court of common council was held, present the lord mayor, lord mayor elect, recorder, eighteen aldermen, the sheriffs, and a great number of commoners.

The court agreed to address his Majesty, on the fortunate escape he met with in going to the house of peers; and also to thank him for his most gracious intention of giving the speediest effect to a negociation for peace, on just and equitable terms, whenever the order of things should arise in France compatible with the tranquility of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanency, in a treaty so to be concluded; and to accelerate this desirable end, His Majesty may be assured of the loyalty of the citizens of London, and if

a thorough investigation and consideration of the subject, in all the aspects which it could be placed.

As you are no longer an officer of the government, and propose to submit your vindication to the public, it is not my desire, nor is it my intention to receive it, otherwise than through the medium of the press.—Facts you cannot mistake—and if they are fairly and candidly stated, they will invite no comments.

The extract of your letter to me, dated the 8th instant, being published in all the Gazettes, I request that this letter may be inserted in the compilation you are now making;—as well to shew my disposition to furnish you with every means I possess towards your vindication, as that I have no wish to conceal any part of my conduct from the public.—That public will judge, when it comes to see your vindication, how far, and how proper it has been for you to publish private and confidential communications—which oftentimes have been written in a hurry, and sometimes without even copies being taken.—And it will, I trust, appreciate my motives, even if it should condemn my prudence, in allowing you the unlimited licence herein contained.

Go. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, 21st Oct. 1795.

In answer to this letter of the President, Mr. Randolph says, that he has but one object, and that is *to defend himself*. He assures the President, that his unlimited permission to publish every thing that had passed between them, was given without hazard, and that he did not intend to publish *all* and *every* thing which he knew. He considered himself as an injured man, and as compelled to make disclosures under a necessity, created by the President himself. He declares himself the meditated victim of party spirit.

He declares he always meant to appeal to the people; and disclaimed an appeal to inferior authority—that he never betrayed the President's confidence, and that his "unlimited license" is no more than a qualified effort to do justice. "It would have been less equivocal, if it had not been accompanied with a kind of threat; and the candour which the letter seems to wear, would have been more seasonable, had it commenced with this injurious business." Some private letters of his, in the President's hands, of which he had no copy, Mr. Randolph said he would leave with him as evidences of his fidelity.

[*To be continued*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Message from the President of the United States, accompanying the French Flag.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

A LETTER from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, received on the 22d of last month, covered an address, dated the 21st of Oct. 1794, from the Committee of Public Safety, to the Representatives of the United States in Congress; and also informed me that he was instructed by the Committee to present to the United States, the colours of France. I therefore proposed to receive them last Friday, the first day of the new year, a day of general joy and congratulation. On that day, the Minister of the French Republic delivered the colours with an Address, to which I returned an answer. By the latter the House will see that I have informed the Minister, that the colours will be deposited with the archives of the United States. But it seemed to me proper, previously to exhibit to the two Houses of Congress, these evidences of the continued friendship of the French Republic, together with the sentiments expressed by me on the occasion, in behalf of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 4th January, 1796.

TRANSLATION.

The Representatives of the French People, composing the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, charged by the law of the 7th Fructidor, with the direction of Foreign Relations;

To the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Citizens Representatives,

The connections which nature, reciprocal events, and a happy concurrence of circumstances, have formed between two free nations, cannot but be indissoluble. You have strengthened those sacred ties, by the declarations which the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has made, in your name, to the National Convention, and to the French People. They have been received with rapture by a nation, who know how to appreciate every testimony which the United States have given to them of their affection. The colours of both nations, united in the National Convention, will be an everlasting evidence of the part which the United States have taken in the success of the French Republic.

You were the first defenders of the Rights of Man, in another Hemisphere.—Strengthened by your example, and endowed with an invincible energy, the French people have vanquished that tyranny, which, during so many centuries of ignorance, superstition and baseness, had enchained a generous nation.

Soon did the people of the United States perceive, that every victory of ours, strengthened their independence and happiness. They were deeply affected at our momentary misfortunes, occasioned by treasons purchased by English gold. They have celebrated with rapture the successes of our brave armies.

None of these sympathetic emotions have escaped the sensibility of the French Nation. They have all served to cement the most intimate and solid union that has ever existed between two nations.

The Citizen ADET, who will reside near your government, in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, is specially instructed to brighten these bands of fraternity and mutual benevolence. We hope that he may fulfil this principal object of his mission, by a conduct worthy of the confidence of both nations, and of the reputation which his patriotism and virtues have acquired him.

An analogy of political principles, the natural relations of commerce and industry;—the efforts and immense sacrifices of both nations in the defence of liberty and equality;—the blood which they have spilled together; their avowed hatred for despots;—the moderation of their political views; the disinterestedness of their councils; and especially the success of the vows, which they have made in presence of the Supreme Being, to be free or die,—all combine to render indestructable, the connections which they have formed.

Doubt it not, citizens—we shall finally destroy the combination of tyrants; you, by the picture of prosperity, which in your vast country, has succeeded to a bloody struggle of eight years;—we, by the enthusiasm which glows in the breast of every Frenchman. Astonished nations, too long the dupes of perfidious Kings, Nobles and Priests, will eventually recover their rights, and the human race will owe to the American and French nations, their regeneration and a lasting peace.

Paris, 30th Vendemaire 3d year of the French Republic, one & indivisible.

The Members of the Committee of Public Safety,
J. S. B. DELMAS,
MERLIN (of Douai) &c.

21st October, 1794

Faithfully translated from the original, by
GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

MR. PRESIDENT,

I come to acquit myself of a duty very dear to my heart;—I come to deposit in your hands, and in midst of a people justly renowned for their courage, and their love of liberty, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of my nation.

When she broke her chains;—when she proclaimed the imprescriptible rights of man;—when, in a terrible war, she sealed with her blood the covenant she made with liberty,—her own happiness was not alone the object of her glorious efforts;—her views extended also to all free people. She saw their interests blended with her own, and doubly rejoiced in her victories, which, in affixing to her the enjoyments of her rights, became to them new guarantees of their independence.

The sentiments, which animated the French nation, from the dawn of their revolution, have acquired new strength since the foundation of the Republic. France, at that time, by the form of its government assimilated to, or rather indentified with, free people, saw in them only friends and brothers. Long accustomed to regard the American people as her most faithful allies, she has sought to draw closer the ties already formed in the fields of America, under the auspices of victory, over the ruins of tyranny.

The National Convention, the organ of the will of the French nation, have more than once expressed their sentiments to the American people——but, above all, these burst forth on that august day, when the Minister of the United States presented to the National Representation, the colours of his country. Desiring never to lose recollections, as dear to Frenchmen as they must be to Americans, the Convention ordered that these colours should be placed in the hall of their sitting. They had experienced sensations too agreeable not to cause them to be partaken of by their allies, and decreed that to them the National colours should be presented.

Mr. President, I do not doubt their expectations will be fulfilled; and I am convinced, that every citizen will receive, with a pleasing emotion, this flag, elsewhere the terror of the enemies of liberty, here the certain pledge of faithful friendship; especially when they recollect that it guides to combat, men who have shared their toils, and who were prepared for liberty, by aiding them to acquire their own. (Signed) P. A. ADET.

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Born, Sir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having, in a word, devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my own country; my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes, are irresistibly excited, whensoever, in any country, I see an oppressed nation, unfurl the banners of freedom.——But, above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration. To call your nation brave, were to pronounce but common praise. Wonderful people! Ages to come, will read with astonishment, the history of your brilliant exploits! I rejoice that the period of your toils, and your immense sacrifices, is approaching. I rejoice that the interesting revolutionary movements, of so many years, have issued in the formation of a constitution, designed to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended. I rejoice that liberty, which you have so long embraced with enthusiasm—liberty, of which you have been the invincible defenders, now finds an asylum in the bosom of a regularly organized government;—a government, which being formed to secure the happiness of the French people, corresponds with the ardent wishes of my heart; while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States, by its resemblance to their own. On these glorious events, accept, Sir, my sincere congratulations.

In delivering to you these sentiments, I express not my own feelings only, but those of my fellow-citizens, in relation to the commencement, the progress and the issue of the French Revolution; and they will cordially join me in purest wishes to the Supreme Being, that the citizens of our sister Republic, our magnanimous allies, may soon enjoy in peace, that liberty, which they have purchased at so great a price, and all the happiness which liberty can bestow.

I receive, sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of your nation, the colours of France, which you have now presented to the United States. The transaction will be announced to Congress; and the colours will be deposited with those archives of the United States, which are at once the evidences and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May these be perpetual! and may the friendship of the two Republics, be commensurate with their existence.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, January 1, 1796.

True Copy: GEO. TAYLOR, jun.
Chief Clerk in the Dep. of State.

A motion was made in the House by Mr. Giles, requesting the President to make known to the French Representatives, the manner in which the flag was received; congratulating them on their atchievements, and hoping they will attain the permanent establishment of their liberties. In the Senate, a motion was made to reply to the President's communication, but no desire to transmit it to France. Both motions passed *nem. con.*

European Intelligence.

ROME, September 12.

A LETTER from Naples, states, that about forty persons have again been arrested in that place, among whom is the Prince of Tussano Serra for having formed a plan for setting fire to the Vicariate's palace, in order to destroy all the papers of the proceedings carried on against those who are suspected of jacobinism, or guilty of felony. This plot was discovered by one of the accomplices, who received a promise of pardon. They had already begun to dig out the necessary room for the powder, under the said palace, which was to be employed in the destruction of that building. A violent ferment still remains at Naples. At Salerno, the prætorian palace, as well as the prisons, have been blown up, in consequence of a plot similar to that of Naples.

VENICE, September 20.

There is very little news in Italy. The Austrians have not as yet pushed forward; and an attack, made by the Piedmontese, has failed of success; yet it must be observed, that their number was but very inconsiderable. The English are still blocking up the port of Genoa; and the French privateers infest the East river, and capture every Genoese vessel they meet with. The Austrians intercept all communication with Genoa, by land; and thus this Republic experiences all the inconveniences, to which vicinity of great powers, exposes small states.

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SPAIN, October 23.

The four Spanish commissioners who returned from Paris, have communicated to the court, the opinion of the committee of public safety, in case Spain should be inclined to negociate peace between France and Portugal. The four following articles seems to be the basis of future overtures.

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Egalite will not embark for America, while there is a hope of getting his name erased from the list of emigrants.

Dumourier has purchased a handsome estate in the duchy of Holstein, near Altona, where he resides under another name.

LONDON, November 6.

At Guildhall, yesterday, a court of common council was held, present the lord mayor, lord mayor elect, recorder, eighteen aldermen, the sheriffs, and a great number of commoners.

The court agreed to address his Majesty, on the fortunate escape he met with in going to the house of peers; and also to thank him for his most gracious intention of giving the speediest effect to a negociation for peace, on just and equitable terms, whenever the order of things should arise in France compatible with the tranquility of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanency, in a treaty so to be concluded; and to accelerate this desirable end, His Majesty may be assured of the loyalty of the citizens of London, and it

was referred to a committee of six aldermen and twelve commoners to prepare the said address, which being done and read, the same was agreed to; and the sheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, were ordered to wait on his majesty immediately, to know when he will receive the same.

The court ordered that a reward of one hundred pounds be offered on conviction of any person or persons who have been guilty of circulating an infamous report, charging the lord mayor elect with supplying the enemy with corn and flour, and the city solicitor was directed to prosecute, with the utmost severity the offenders.

CHARLESTON, January 4.

Letters received by the Nancy, from Nassau, inform that Col. Murray, the Governor of Turk's-Island, had written from thence, that he received accounts of the arrival of 17,000 British troops at Martinique, from England, and that the Vengeur, a French privateer, had been blown up, after an engagement of two hours with a letter of marque ship belonging to Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

We are sorry to inform the public, that intelligence was last night received of the loss of the brig Favourite, from Cadiz, on Cape May, and the Minerva from Lisbon, on Jos Flogger shoals, on the night of Wednesday last. They were bound to this port, and seven out of eleven persons on board the Minerva, were drowned—the others were taken off by a vessel bound to Charleston.

NEW YORK, January 18.

We have information that the Ratification of the Treaty on the part of Great Britain is arrived and will be communicated to Congress without delay.

One of the Paris papers states, that the port of Lisbon is blocked up by some French ships of war. They add, that a peace is near being concluded between France and Portugal.

NEWBURY-PORT, January 19.

LATEST FROM GUADALOUPE

Capt. Gunnison arrived here last Sunday, in 27 days from Guadaloupe, who contradicts the report respecting the arrival of the English Fleet at Martinique.

NEWPORT, January 26.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at Providence by Adjournment.

It is said, a Vessel was cast away a few Days past on the Sow and Pigs, off Cuttyhunker. It is supposed the People all perished.—She was loaded with Pork, Hogs Lard, &c. some of which drifted on Shore.

The Embargo on all Kinds of Grain from Canada, is continued until September next.

It appears, by a recent Investigation of the Subject in England, that, in the Year 1791, the United States imported from that Kingdom, exclusive of its Dependencies, British Manufactures, to the enormous Amount of £ 3 929,791 12s. 8d.—In the same Year, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Prussia, Germany, Holland, Austrian Flanders, Portugal and Madeira, Spain and the Canaries, Gibraltar and the Streights, Italy, Turkey, the foreign West-Indies, and Florida, united, took only to the Amount of £ 4 995 962 7s. 11d.

From Knoxville, in the South Western Territory, we learn that, by the Census, there were 66,649 free Inhabitants, and 10 613 Slaves, in all 77 262. That the Emigrants into Mero District (only One out of three Districts) were last Year, 12 000. Governor Blount has vindicated the general Character of the People of this Territory, and it was expected that the 10th of January would be the Time to form a new Constitution.

A London Paper mentions the following curious Circumstance, which lately occurred at Brighton in England—Sir John Lade, for a trifling Wager, undertook to carry Lord Cholmondely on his Back, from opposite the Pavilion twice round the Steine. Several Ladies attended to be Spectators of this extraordinary Feat of the Dwarf carrying a Giant. When his Lordship declared himself ready, Sir John desired him to strip. "Strip!" exclaimed the other; "why surely you promised to carry me in my Clothes!"—"By no means," replied the Baronet; "I engaged to carry you, but not an Inch of Clothes. So, therefore, my Lord, make ready, and let us not disappoint the Ladies." After much laughable Altercation, it was at length decided, that Sir John had won the Wager, the Peer declining to exhibit *in puris Naturalibus*.

MARRIED]—JONATHAN ALMY, Esq; to Miss ELIZABETH PERRY, Daughter of Mr. Edward Perry.

DIED.]—On the Coast of Africa, the 1st of Aug. last, Capt. HEZEKIAH USHER, Son of the Rev. Mr. John Usher, of Bristol, in the 34th Year of his Age.

—Mr. MARK ANTHONY DE WOLFE, Mate of the Ship Patty, Capt. Collins, of Bristol, in the 20th Year of his Age.

—On the 25th of July, Mr. MELVIN DIMAN, of Bristol, in the 21st Year of his Age; a promising Youth, an only Son, and greatly beloved.

—In this Town, Mrs. HANNAH CHAMPLIN, Consort of Col. Jabez Champlin, in the 64th Year of her Age.

—Mrs. SARAH WANTON Relict of the late Mr. Philip Wanton, in the 72 Year of her Age.

—On Sunday the 24th inst. after a tedious Indisposition, Miss PHEBE RICHARDS, Daughter of Mr John Richards, aged 23 Years, deservedly esteemed through Life, by all who knew her, and greatly lamented by her Family and Friends. Her Funeral will be To-morrow Afternoon, at the second Toll of the Church Bell, from the House, at which Time and Place her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Jan. 25.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Lucy, Sisson,	New York
—— Lively, Macomber,	Ditto
—— Rising-Sun, Wilcocks,	Ditto
Schooner Liberty, Allen,	Ditto
—— Sally, Taber,	New-Bedford
Sloop Nancy, Smith,	Demarara
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Reliance, Child,	Charleston
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	New-York
—— Delight, Sheffield,	New-York
—— Nancy Smith,	Ditto

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogshead and Barrel,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Casks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, and Quarter Chests—warranted good,
Ginger, Pepper & Allspice
Cotton,
Fresh Raisins, per Cask,
Brimstone, roll & powdered,
9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
Brass Kettles, of various Sizes,
Open and Close Stoves,
Kitchen Ditto,
Cabooses, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Writing and Wrapping-Paper, per Ream,
Shot, Red Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, January, 1796

To be LET, by

AMY COGGESHALL,

From the 25th of March next,

A FARM, of 120 Acres of excellent Land, on Bolton Neck in South-Kingstown, bounded easterly on the Sea, westerly on the narrow River, northerly on George Brown, southerly on Land late of Robert Rhodes, deceased.—Whoever inclines to Hire, may know the Conditions, by applying to her, at her House, in Newport.

January 23, 1796

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers and others,

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Newport, Jan. 25, 1796.

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Also a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for West-India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport January 25 1796

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IF FELIX GILLART, Son of FELIX GILLART, *Deceased*, Coach Maker & Auctioneer, of Long-Acre, Saint Martin's, in the Fields, London; who went to Sea with a Captain Smith, was afterwards a Seaman in the Union Transport, Captain Stonehouse, in which he went to the Island of *Grenada*, there left her, and came to *Virginia*, where he was in a Vessel in the Year 1789 or 1790, that went up and down James's River, and was then called WILLIAM BELAP; will apply to Messieurs *Herriot, Tucker & Co.* of George-Town, South-Carolina, Merchants, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage.—The Business relates to the Succession of an Estate of *Five Hundred Pounds Sterling per Annum*, in the County of Middlesex, devolving upon the said Felix Gillart, or his lawful Issue.—No certain Accounts of him, having been received in England, for Seventeen Years past; the Intent of this ADVERTISEMENT is, to discover, whether or not, he be still *alive*;—if *dead*, any Person or Persons, who can bring or convey, to the said Messieurs Herriot, Tucker & Co. legal Evidence, of the Time and Place of his Death;—and whether, or not, he left lawful Issue, in order to be transmitted to England, shall be handsomely rewarded, over and above an Acknowledgment of Thanks.

November 11, 1795.

TAKEN up, some Time since, in about Seven Fathom Water, on the West Side of Block Island, an ANCHOR, with about 30 Fathoms of CABLE affixed thereto.—Whoever owns the same, by applying to the Subscriber, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have it again.

HEZEKIAH DODGE.

January 18, 1795.

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HAS FOR SALE,

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January 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Ebenezer Woodward

A SCHOONER of 65 Tons,
A Quantity of Sewing TWINE,
Forty Boxes of CHOCOLATE,
About 100 Hogsheads of Coarse SALT, and
100 Ditto of Fine.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims on the Estate of JONATHAN STODDARD, Blacksmith, late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent: Hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their respective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by said Town Council.

JOHN WARREN, } *Commissioners.*
JOSEPH COZZENS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to discharge their several Balances to

PATIENCE STODDARD, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 25, 1796.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY

OF THE

LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
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5		2 000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12 500
11,200		10		112,000
12 000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 8000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw Less than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 64 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purposes of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*

To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS, }
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

N B The above Lottery commences Drawing on the *first Monday* in *April* next, at the State House in *Newport.*

was referred to a committee of six aldermen and twelve commoners to prepare the said address, which being done and read, the same was agreed to; and the sheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, were ordered to wait on his majesty immediately, to know when he will receive the same.

The court ordered that a reward of one hundred pounds be offered on conviction of any person or persons who have been guilty of circulating an infamous report, charging the lord mayor elect with supplying the enemy with corn and flour, and the city solicitor was directed to prosecute, with the utmost severity the offenders.

CHARLESTON, January 4.

Letters received by the Nancy, from Nassau, inform that Col. Murray, the Governor of Turk's-Island, had written from thence, that he received accounts of the arrival of 17 000 British troops at Martinique, from England, and that the Vengeur, a French privateer, had been blown up, after an engagement of two hours with a letter of marque ship belonging to Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

We are sorry to inform the public, that intelligence was last night received of the loss of the brig Favourite, from Cadiz, on Cape May, and the Minerva from Lisbon, on the Flogger shoals, on the night of Wednesday last. They were bound to this port, and seven out of eleven persons on board the Minerva, were drowned—the others were taken off by a vessel bound to Charleston.

NEW YORK, January 18.

We have information that the Ratification of the Treaty on the part of Great Britain is arrived and will be communicated to Congress without delay.

One of the Paris papers states, that the port of Lisbon is blocked up by some French ships of war. They add, that a peace is near being concluded between France and Portugal.

NEWBURY-PORT, January 19.

LATEST FROM GUADALOUPE

Capt. Gunnison arrived here last Sunday, in 27 days from Guadaloupe, who contradicts the report respecting the arrival of the English Fleet at Martinique.

NEWPORT, January 26.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at Providence by Adjournment.

It is said, a Vessel was cast away a few Days past on the Sow and Pigs, off Cuttyhunker. It is supposed the People all perished.—She was loaded with Pork, Hogs Lard, &c. some of which drifted on Shore.

The Embargo on all Kinds of Grain from Canada, is continued until September next.

It appears, by a recent Investigation of the Subject in England, that, in the Year 1791, the United States imported from that Kingdom, exclusive of its Dependencies, British Manufactures, to the enormous Amount of £ 3 929,771 12s. 8d—In the same Year, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Prussia, Germany, Holland, Austrian Flanders, Portugal and Madeira, Spain and the Canaries, Gibraltar and the Streights, Italy, Turkey, the foreign West-Indies, and Florida, united, took only to the Amount of £ 4 995 962 7s. 11d.

From Knoxville, in the South Western Territory, we learn that, by the Census, there were 66,649 free Inhabitants, and 10 613 Slaves, in all 77 262. That the Emigrants into Mero District (only One out of three Districts) were last Year, 12 000. Governor Blount has vindicated the general Character of the People of this Territory, and it was expected that the 10th of January would be the Time to form a new Constitution.

A London Paper mentions the following curious Circumstance, which lately occurred at Brighton in England—Sir John Lade, for a trifling Wager, undertook to carry Lord Cholmondely on his Back, from opposite the Pavilion twice round the Steine. Several Ladies attended to be Spectators of this extraordinary Feat of the Dwarf carrying a Giant. When his Lordship declared himself ready, Sir John desired him to strip. "Strip!" exclaimed the other; "why surely you promised to carry me in my Clothes!"—"By no means," replied the Baronet; "I engaged to carry you, but not an Inch of Clothes. So, therefore, my Lord, make ready, and let us not disappoint the Ladies." After much laughable Altercation, it was at length decided, that Sir John had won the Wager, the Peer declining to exhibit *in puris Naturalibus*.

MARRIED]—JONATHAN ALMY, Esq; to Miss ELIZABETH PERRY, Daughter of Mr. Edward Perry.

DIED.]—On the Coast of Africa, the 1st of Aug. last, Capt. HEZEKIAH USHER, Son of the Rev. Mr. John Usher, of Bristol, in the 34th Year of his Age.

—Mr. MARK ANTHONY DE WOLFE, Mate of the Ship Patty, Capt. Collins, of Bristol, in the 20th Year of his Age.

—On the 25th of July, Mr. MELVIN DIMAN, of Bristol, in the 21st Year of his Age; a promising Youth, an only Son, and greatly beloved.

—In this Town, Mrs. HANNAH CHAMPLIN, Consort of Col. Jabez Champlin, in the 64th Year of her Age.

—Mrs. SARAH WANTON Relict of the late Mr. Philip Wanton, in the 72d Year of her Age.

—On Sunday the 24th inst. after a tedious Indisposition, Miss PHEBE RICHARDS, Daughter of Mr. John Richards, aged 23 Years, deservedly esteemed through Life, by all who knew her, and greatly lamented by her Family and Friends. Her Funeral will be To morrow Afternoon, at the second Toll of the Church Bell, from the House, at which Time and Place her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Jan. 25.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Lucy, Sisson,	New York
—— Lively, Macomber,	Ditto
—— Rising Sun, Wilcocks,	Ditto
Schooner Liberty, Allen,	Ditto
—— Sally, Taber,	New-Bedford
Sloop Nancy, Smith,	Demarara
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Reliance, Child,	Charleston
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	New-York
—— Delight, Sheffield,	New-York
—— Nancy Smith,	Ditto

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogshead and Barrel,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Casks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, and Quarter Chests,—warranted good,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice.

Cotton,
Fresh Raisins, per Cask,
Brimstone, roll & powdered,
9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
Brass Kettles, of various Sizes,
Open and Close Stoves,
Kitchen Ditto,
Caboosses, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Writing and Wrapping-Paper, per Ream,
Shot, Bar Lead, &c. &c.

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From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

EPIGRAM.

ALL know, or at leaſt may have heard it, by chance,
That George, King of England, is King too of France;
So he ſays, though the infidel *French* won't believe him;
Nor, 'tis thought, ſhould he try, would even receive him.
But Louis the XVIII. diſputes George's claim,
And ſays, that of France George is King but in name,
Though many think Louis's caſe much the ſame.
Yet George is quite friendly to Louis, his brother,
And, ſtrange! one Pretender gives aid to the other.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogſhead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Caſes,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Molaſſes, of the firſt Quality, by the Hogſhead, for Retailing—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

Newport, Nov 23 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,

WESTINDIA and New England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, Half or Quarter Ditto, or Dozen.
A Conſignment of 190 Barrels of excellent BEEF—properly packed, and full bound.
20 Firkins excellent BUTTER, by the Firkin.
SOAP, by the Box.
A ſmall Quantity of WINDOW-GLASS, of different Sizes, by the Box.
Sundry DWELLING-HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

Newport, January 18. 1796.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the Houſe of Oliver Durfee, Eſq; to his own Houſe, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly oppoſite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE, he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and his Cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied as uſual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Alſo Stone Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Buſineſs.

He preſents his reſpectful Acknowledgments to thoſe who have heretofore favour'd him with their Cuſtom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Caſh and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

BANK of RHODE-ISLAND.

Reſolved,

THAT the following Acts and Reſolutions be publiſhed for the Information of the Stockholders of the *Bank of Rhode Iſland*, and ſuch Perſons as may have to tranſact Buſineſs with the Bank.

That the Bank ſhall be opened every Day (Sundays, Chriſtmas-day, Public Faſts and Thankſgivings, the firſt Wedneſday in May, and the Anniverſary of the Fourth of July excepted) at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and ſo remain until Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

That Diſcounts ſhall be made at the Rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, and that all Bills or Notes offered for Diſcount, ſhall be incloſed in a ſealed cover, directed to the Caſhier, adviſing the Name of the Perſon upon whoſe Account it is offered, and delivered on Wedneſday, and next Day, the Diſcount, if granted, will be made known and ſettled; or, if refuſed, the Bills or Notes will be returned.

That Diſcounts ſhall be made on perſonal Property only, with at leaſt two reſponſible Names, for a Term not exceeding Thirty Days, and that Three Days of Grace be allowed on all Bills or Notes negotiated with, or made payable to the Bank, and Diſcount be taken for the ſame.

That Bills or Notes left at the Bank for Collection ſhall be preſented for Acceptance, and the Money collected or demanded free of Expence: Provided, nevertheleſs, that in Caſe of Non-payment, the Charge of Proteſt, and Proceſs thereon, ſhall be advanced and paid, by the Perſon leaving the Bill or Note.

That Payments, made by or to the Bank, muſt be examined at the Time, as no Error ſuggeſted afterwards will be corrected.

That the Bank ſhall receive and pay all ſpecie Coins according to the Rates and Value that are or ſhall be eſtabliſhed by Congreſs.

Newport, January 5 1796.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,
MOSES SEIXAS, *Caſhier.*

To be SOLD,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Aſſortment of Fancy HOSIERY, conſiſting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lady's Veſt and Night Caps—Stockings—Bolom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Phyſicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſorders ariſing from obſtructed Perſpiration.

At the ſame Store may be had, a general Aſſortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.

Newport, January 4 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
EDWARD PETERSON,
At his STORE on BANISTER's Wharf,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
COFFEE, by the Bag or Barrel,
Coarſe and fine SALT,
PORTER by the Caſk,
130 Barrels of TAR.

Newport January 12. 1796.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
Joſeph Mumford,
Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Moſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Newport, November 23. 1795

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjuſt, the Claims on the Eſtate of JAMES GIBBS, Houſe Carpenter, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: Hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their reſpective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the time allowed by ſaid Town Council.

THOMAS GREENE, (Diſtiller)
SAMUEL GIBBS, } *Commiſſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to diſcharge their ſeveral Balances to

MARY GIBBS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, January 4, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and a generous Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

Thomas Melvill,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Buſineſs, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds, Lead Weights, &c.——Alſo the PLUMMING Buſineſs; ſuch as making Hawſe Leads, Scuppers, Deep-Sea Leads, &c. &c.—He would be happy to ſerve his Cuſtomers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Caſh, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Buſineſs, at the Houſe and Shop juſt above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceaſed.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

To be Sold by
GEORGE HAZARD,
Of Newport,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, chiefly cleared, lying on Naſhawinna Iſland, in the Vineyard Sound, containing about 280 Acres; it is well watered, and conveniently ſituated for Fiſhing and Fowling.——Time for Payment will be given for Part of the Money, on good Security.

The aforeſaid Land, if not ſold before the 20th of March next, will then be to Let.

January 7. 1796

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Caſh or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland,

Peterſburg beſt clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Baſtrope, of all Dimenſions,
Bar Iron aſſorted,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Oznaburgs,
Molaſſes of a ſuperior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
Firſt Inſpection Tobacco,
Coarſe and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

Newport, November 2, 1795.

Juſt imported, via New-York,
And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,
A complete and general Aſſortment of
FALL and WINTER GOODS, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.
And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE,
And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.

A WIND-MILL, in good Repair, ſituate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the MILL, or either of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE,

warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

JONATHAN JEFFERS having been regularly brought up to the GLAZIER's Trade—the Setting of Glaſs, in both Saſh and Lead-Work—reſpectfully informs the Public, That he ſtill Works at the Buſineſs; and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon having their Work faithfully done, by applying to him at his Father's Houſe, at the upper End of the Town.

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

EPIGRAM.

ALL know, or at leaſt may have heard it, by chance,
That George, King of England, is King too of France;
So he ſays, though the infidel *French* won't believe him;
Nor, 'tis thought, ſhould he try, would even receive him.
But Louis the XVIII. diſputes George's claim,
And ſays, that of France George is King but in name,
Though many think Louis's caſe much the ſame.
Yet George is quite friendly to Louis, his brother,
And, ſtrange! one Pretender gives aid to the other.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogſhead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Caſes,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Molaſſes, of the firſt Quality, by the Hogſhead, for Retailing,—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

Newport, Nov. 23 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WESTINDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, Half or Quarter Ditto, or Dozen.
A Conſignment of 190 Barrels of excellent BEEF—properly packed, and full bound.
20 Firkins excellent BUTTER, by the Firkin.
SOAP, by the Box.
A ſmall Quantity of WINDOW-GLASS, of different Sizes, by the Box.
Sundry DWELLING-HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

Newport, January 11, 1796.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the Houſe of Oliver Durfee, Eſq; to his own Houſe, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly oppoſite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE, he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and his Cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied as uſual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Alſo Stone Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Buſineſs.

He preſents his reſpectful Acknowledgments to thoſe who have heretofore favour'd him with their Cuſtom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

*** Caſh, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

BANK of RHODE-ISLAND.

Reſolved,

THAT the following Acts and Reſolutions be publiſhed for the Information of the Stockholders of the *Bank of Rhode Iſland*, and ſuch Perſons as may have to tranſact Buſineſs with the Bank.

That the Bank ſhall be opened every Day (Sundays, Chriſtmas-day, Public Faſts and Thankſgivings, the firſt Wedneſday in May, and the Anniverſary of the Fourth of July excepted) at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and ſo remain until Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

That Diſcounts ſhall be made at the Rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, and that all Bills or Notes offered for Diſcount, ſhall be incloſed in a ſealed cover, directed to the Caſhier, adviſing the Name of the Perſon upon whoſe Account it is offered, and delivered on Wedneſday, and next Day, the Diſcount, if granted, will be made known and ſettled; or, if refuſed, the Bills or Notes will be returned.

That Diſcounts ſhall be made on perſonal Property only, with at leaſt two reſponſible Names, for a Term not exceeding Thirty Days, and that Three Days of Grace be allowed on all Bills or Notes negotiated with, or made payable to the Bank, and Diſcount be taken for the ſame.

That Bills or Notes left at the Bank for Collection ſhall be preſented for Acceptance, and the Money collected or demanded free of Expence: Provided, nevertheleſs, that in Caſe of Non-payment, the Charge of Proteſt, and Proceſs thereon, ſhall be advanced and paid, by the Perſon lodging the Bill or Note.

That Payments, made by or to the Bank, muſt be examined at the Time, as no Error ſuggeſted afterwards will be corrected.

That the Bank ſhall receive and pay all ſpecie Coins according to the Rates and Value that are or ſhall be eſtabliſhed by Congreſs.

Newport, January 5 1796.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,
MOSES SEIXAS, *Caſhier.*

To be SOLD,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Aſſortment of fleecy HOSIERY, conſiſting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lady's Veſts and Night Caps—Stockings—Boſom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Phyſicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſorders ariſing from obſtructed Perſpiration.

At the ſame Store may be had, a general Aſſortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.

Newport, January 4 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

EDWARD PETERSON,

At his STORE on BANISTER's Wharf,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR, by the Barrel.
COFFEE, by the Bag or Barrel,
Coarſe and fine SALT,
PORTER, by the Caſk,
130 Barrels of TAR.

Newport January 12, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

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